

Our Terms.
The following will be made by the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:
One copy, one year, \$2.00
Three copies, one year, 5.00
Five copies, one year, 7.50
Ten copies, one year, 15.00
Twenty copies, one year, 30.00
Published three times a week during the session.
One copy, \$4.00 | Three copies, \$10.00

James M. Dobill is authorized to receive subscriptions for the State Sentinel until further notice. Messrs. Dobill and Tyler are now our only authorized travelling agents.

To Correspondents.
J. Fisher—Your paper has been mailed regularly to Middletown, as per order. We have now changed to the Chicago Creek P. O.
T. M. Carline—Your request will be attended to; but nothing can be done less than a week or so.

The following is the letter which we proposed last week to publish:
MERRIS, CHAPMAN: Many of us having been subscribers to your valuable paper, and having at least some capacity to appreciate your efforts as producers of a public journal, we take this method of expressing to you our entire appreciation of the manner in which you have executed your duty, and set the affairs of our State in their proper context, notwithstanding the opposition of some of the self-styled democracy to the country.

You will find twenty dollars enclosed, for which we wish you to send as many copies of the Sentinel as possible. We are under great obligations to many of our friends who have of late assisted in adding materially to our subscription list.

Senator Haywood Resigned.
It has been stated, and not a doubt exists of its truth, that \$50,000 and from that to \$50,000 would be given by the northern manufacturers for a vote in the Senate, against the new tariff. But one has been found as yet, whom it is thought has accepted the bribe, and rendered himself infamous. That is Senator Haywood, from North Carolina, the same thing that Hannegan so numerically scored. He thinks, perhaps, the above amount sufficient to retire upon, and consequently resigns his seat. We shall notice this matter hereafter.

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 6, 1846.

[Volume XXXIII Number 7.]

The Tariff.
Up to the 23d inst. the Whigs and Tariff Democrats, in the U. S. Senate were specifying against the reform tariff bill. This is done in the hope of killing time, and thus endeavoring to give the measure the "go by,"—for of course they cannot expect to change the well-matured opinion of the country by their speeches at this time of day. On this subject, the Journal of Commerce has the following appropriate remarks:

THE IRON-MEN AGAINST THE COUNTRY.—The question seems to be fairly at issue, whether one interest shall rule the country, and that an interest more staid and more respectable than any other. Men will have (some of them at least) been clearing their whole investments in a year, are thronging the Senate, and besieging every member with all the arguments, allurements and intimidations, which impinge wealth can present. What a monstrous exhibition it is! How it makes every patriot anxious for the purity of legislation, when he knows that an influence more staid and more respectable than any other, is thus striving to destroy the freedom of election. If the Tariff bill should not pass, can the most painful suspicion be prevented as to the cause? How great a calamity it is, that there should be an interest, or a combination of interests, in our country, who can afford to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to corrupt the elections when they are pending, and corrupt the men who are chosen, after the election! This is a combination of interests, and that an interest more staid and more respectable than any other, is thus striving to destroy the freedom of election. If the Tariff bill should not pass, can the most painful suspicion be prevented as to the cause? How great a calamity it is, that there should be an interest, or a combination of interests, in our country, who can afford to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to corrupt the elections when they are pending, and corrupt the men who are chosen, after the election! This is a combination of interests, and that an interest more staid and more respectable than any other, is thus striving to destroy the freedom of election.

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The Public Printing.
The U. S. House of Representatives, on the 23d inst., passed the following resolution, changing the mode of doing the public printing, by a vote of 125 to 25. The scheme looks well enough on its face, but we are somewhat inclined to doubt whether it will prove any better in practice than the system which has prevailed since 1819. The resolution is yet to pass the ordeal of the Senate.

JOINT RESOLUTION directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two Houses of Congress.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, at the beginning of the first session of every Congress, to advertise for four weeks successively, in all the newspapers published in the city of Washington, for sealed proposals for supplying the Senate and House, respectively, of the next ensuing Congress, with the necessary printing for each; which advertisement shall describe the kind of printing and the quantity of paper required, as near as may be, in the execution of the work; and said advertisement shall divide and classify the printing into separate jobs, as follows: One of bills and resolutions; one of reports of committees; one of journals; one of executive documents; and one for every other description of printing; each class to be a separate job, and to be provided for by separate contract. The said advertisement shall also contain a designation of the place, in the said city of Washington, where such sealed proposals shall be received, and to be received by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, respectively, on or before the day at which said Secretary and Clerk will thereafter report to the Senate and House, respectively, the proposals received, and the Secretary and Clerk aforesaid shall provide suitable samples of the printing required, and the paper on which the same is to be executed, to be placed on file in the respective Houses of Congress, and to be open to the inspection of all persons desiring to make proposals for the printing of the same, and to be open to the inspection of all persons desiring to make proposals for the printing of the same, and to be open to the inspection of all persons desiring to make proposals for the printing of the same.

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FROM THE ARMY.

Sketches in the Camp—No. 2.
BY AN EX-REPORTER OF THE STATE SENTINEL.
We had a very pleasant trip from Camp Whitcomb to the Battle Ground, though we were not altogether exempt from misadventures. Sickens and death preyed upon our ranks. On the night of the 7th, Dennis Keyton, of the Wayne Guards, died after a very short illness. He was a native of Scotland, had adopted America for his home. He was a warm hearted associate, a true patriot, and a brave soldier. On the 8th we stopped at Memphis to bury our fellow soldier, and I am informed he was refused a burial place in the grave yard. After the funeral had been held, we began to grow dark, we stopped five miles above Helena, and buried him. He deserved a better interment, but it was not in our power to do better.

We stopped a few minutes at Vicksburg on the 9th. The Mississippi Troops were encamped at that place. Some of the soldiers came down to the wharf as the boat was pushing off, and congratulated us. They told us that they would follow us soon. They said that some of the boys had been sick, but nearly all had recovered, after hearing that they would leave for the Rio Grande in a few days.

The next evening we stopped at Baton Rouge, and received our arms. While lying in port, some of the soldiers observed a little Frenchman in possession of a coat belonging to the Mad Anthony Guards. It appears that the little scoundrel had been in the habit of travelling the river, working his passage, and stealing. He pretended to be crazy, but this was doubtless a scheme to deceive. Money had been stolen from soldiers in nearly every company, and there can be but little doubt that he was the thief. The coat was found, but none of the lost money. He was kicked about considerably, and by some means got ashore.

The soldiers generally enjoyed good health, taking every thing into consideration. However, the Lieutenant of the Walsh Rangers, who was stationed at Camp Whitcomb, grew worse, so we left him with a friend at St. Francisville, some distance above Baton Rouge. The man that stabbed him was kept on the boat in irons. I know not what his fate will be, but the probability is that the sentence of death is already passed upon him, and that it is only known by the Court Martial. I have a strong hope that the Lieutenant will recover, but it is extremely doubtful whether he will be as well and as athletic as he was before.

On the morning of the 11th, we arrived on General Jackson's Battle Ground, and there pitched our tents. The Battle Ground is a large and extensive plain, with a few scattering trees, and several dwelling houses. The scenery around is beautiful, and even were it otherwise, it could not but light up the fire of patriotism within the heart of every American that could behold it, and call forth admiration for the gallant defender of the Mississippi Valley (Gen. Jackson)—the Hero that never feared to face the cannon's mouth, nor ever sustained a defeat—a patriot and warrior who will be held in grateful remembrance, by the friends of popular rights so long as the world exists. There is enough land that is not enclosed for several regiments to encamp upon. When we first arrived here, the first and third regiments from Ohio were encamped on the ground. The first regiment left at night for the Rio Grande. The Grace Darling arrived here after sun-down, bringing the other four companies of our regiment, and it was with deep regret that we learned that Mr. Hart, of the Hendricks County Volunteers, had died on the boat, and was buried at Baton Rouge. There was some sickness on the Grace Darling, but all appeared to be on mend.

On the 12th, the third regiment of the Ohio Volunteers left for the seat of war, and we expect to follow them in a few days, and bid adieu to this delightful spot.

The following proclamation has been issued by Gen. Taylor, and is published in the English and Spanish languages in the Matamoros papers:

A Proclamation.
By the General Commanding the Army of the U. States of America.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MEXICO.—After many years of patient endurance, the United States are constrained to acknowledge that a war now exists between our government and Mexico. For many years our citizens have been subjected to repeated insults and injuries, our vessels and cargoes seized and confiscated, our merchants have been plundered, murdered, imprisoned, without cause, and without reparation; and at length your government acknowledged the justice of our claims, and agreed by treaty to make satisfaction, by payment of several millions of dollars; but this treaty has been violated by your rulers, and the stipulated payments have been withheld. Our late effort to terminate the difficulties by peaceful negotiation has been rejected by the Dictator, Parades, and our minister of peace, whom your rulers had agreed to receive has been refused a hearing. He has been treated with indignity and insult, and Parades has announced that war exists between us. This war, thus first proclaimed by him, has been acknowledged as an existing fact by our President and Congress, with perfect unanimity, and will be prosecuted with vigor and energy against your army and rulers; but those of the Mexican people who remain neutral will not be molested.

Your government is in the hands of tyrants and usurpers. They have abolished your State governments—they have overthrown your Federal constitution—they have deprived you of the right of suffrage, destroyed the liberty of the press, despoiled you of your arms, and reduced you to a state of absolute despotism of the whole Union. It is now understood how the immense majority of the American people would act in the event of a rupture with Great Britain or any other European power. Before the end of the sitting of the Deputies on the 7th inst., two eminent members of the Chamber (of the opposite sex) went to Versailles, where I then was, to congratulate me on the success of the mission, and to describe the effect of the rebellion on the Chamber. Lively satisfaction pervaded the assembly; most of the conservatives even betrayed that feeling; M. Guizot, two of his colleagues, and a few of his party, were alone chagrined; their discomfiture served to amuse the rest.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During a squall, which passed over Santa Maria, a short time since, two highly esteemed non-commissioned officers of the 2d Infantry, stationed at Fort Brady, were killed by a stroke of lightning. The names of the deceased were L. Connel, sergeant, and Chauncey Walker, corporal. The latter leaves a family.

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A DUEL.—A duel was fought within nine miles of Weldon, near the Virginia line, on Thursday afternoon last, at 3 P. M. Dr. Tompkins and Mr. Dimmock, editor of the North State Whig, were the parties. They exchanged one shot at eight paces, when, by the interference of their friends, the difficulty was adjusted. The quarrel grew out of an article which appeared in the North State Whig, of which Mr. Dimmock is editor.

you shall always be paid in cash the full value. It is the settled policy of your tyrants to deceive you in regard to the policy and character of our government and people. These tyrants fear the example of our free institutions, and constantly endeavor to misrepresent our purposes, and inspire you with hatred for your republican brethren of the American Union. Give us but the opportunity to undeceive you, and you will soon learn that all the misrepresentations of Parades were false, and were only made to induce you to consent to the establishment of a despotic government.

In your struggle for liberty, with the Spanish Government, thousands of our countrymen risked their lives, and shed their blood in your defence. Our own Commodore, the gallant Porter, maintained in triumph your flag upon the ocean, and our government was the first to acknowledge your independence. With pride and pleasure we enrolled your name on the list of independent Republics, and sincerely desired that you might in peace and prosperity enjoy all the blessings of free government. Success on the part of your tyrants against the army of the Union is impossible, but if they could succeed, it would only be to enable them to fill your towns with their soldiers, entering out your substance, and harassing you with still more grievous taxation. Already they have abolished the liberty of the press, as the first step towards the introduction of that despotism, which it is their real purpose to proclaim and establish.

Mexicans, we must first see enemies and overthrow the tyrants, who whilst they have wronged and insulted us, have deprived you of your liberty; but the Mexican people, who remain neutral during the contest, shall be protected against their military despots, by the Republic of the United States.

Z. Taylor, Bt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Com'r.

Movement towards Camargo and Monterey.

We have at last received intelligence from the army on the Rio Grande, to the effect that orders have been given for a movement towards Camargo and Monterey.

CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMOROS,

July 6, 1846.

MESSRS. EDITORS: At length the monotony of camp life is broken. We have received orders to strike preparatory to moving forward towards Camargo. All is life and activity in camp to-day. We are waiting for the steamboat Big Hatchee, which we momentarily expect to arrive, when we will embark on board of her and proceed fifteen miles above here, where we will disembark and wait until the whole of the Louisiana Brigade comes up, when we will be marched forward. The 7th Infantry U. S. A. commanded by Captain Mills, is embarking for the same destination. The steamboats Ad, Big Hatchee, and Troy are here; and the steamboats Cincinnati, Enterprise, Corn and J. E. Roberts, are in the river, coming up—this begins to look like moving, and I have now no doubt but that we will very soon be at Camargo.

The "glorious 4th" most gloriously. The Brigade (Col. Walton's and Mark's regiments) were paraded and reviewed by Generals Taylor and Smith. Gen. T. said that we would move forward to Monterey with the least possible delay; and that if we did not have another "crack" at the enemy, it would be because they got tired of us, as he was determined to "go ahead," and he hoped and believed that we would not be detained any more.

Another letter, dated the 5th, says—

"Gentlemen: Rumors reached Matamoros yesterday, that Parades would certainly be at Monterey to avenge the defeat of the 8th and 9th inst. He is a brave man, enterprising, gallant, and with much of the prestige belonging to high personal prowess in the field. He is a natural son of Mira, by a priest, who shone both in field and church as a man of courage, genius, and resolution of purpose, in the war of 1812. He has transmitted most of these virtues to his son; and if he ever finds himself at the head of a body of Mexican troops, he will give us cause to show that we trust to meet the enemy, and show that the citizen soldier, in the highest qualifications that make the good and successful soldier, is not inferior to the "drill sergeant," so much of late harped on by the newspaper correspondents."

Letter from Santa Anna to Gen. Vega.
HAVANA, June 6, 1846.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have learned from the public papers lately received from Louisiana, with great sorrow, that you have been taken prisoner, and brought to New Orleans as such, with three other officers, in consequence of the disastrous battle of the 9th ult., in the field of which, a few miles distant from our city of Matamoros.

Being out of our country, and forbidden to return to its territory, it is truly painful to me to be unable to offer in person, at this time, the services which I have always offered in my greatest conflicts. It is equally painful to me to be unable to take a share in the dangers of the meritorious army of the republic, which I have so long and so bravely defended, and of the sacred rights of the nation; and I have no choice left me, in which I can gratify my patriotic feelings, but to tender my resources as far as they will extend to my companions in arms, who are in misfortune like yours. This is what I now hasten to do, hoping that you and the three other officers with you, will draw on me monthly for amounts equal to your respective pay, under the assurance that your letters will be promptly honored.

Present my friendly salutations to your companions, and inform me if I can in any other way serve you. Your most devoted friend,
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

THE MEXICAN BATTLES IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes:

"The morning after the date of my last missive you were incessantly relieved and exhilarated by the news of General Taylor's victories over the Mexicans. So much sinister prediction from your side of the Atlantic existed even in my confident mind your apprehensions for the safety of the General, and absolute despondency in some of my friends. But we are more than indemnified. Europe is impressed in the most beneficial way by the success of the subsequent proceedings of Congress, and the public manifestations of the whole Union. It is now understood how the immense majority of the American people would act in the event of a rupture with Great Britain or any other European power. Before the end of the sitting of the Deputies on the 7th inst., two eminent members of the Chamber (of the opposite sex) went to Versailles, where I then was, to congratulate me on the success of the mission, and to describe the effect of the rebellion on the Chamber. Lively satisfaction pervaded the assembly; most of the conservatives even betrayed that feeling; M. Guizot, two of his colleagues, and a few of his party, were alone chagrined; their discomfiture served to amuse the rest."

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England.
The London Chronicle of July 6th, contains an address of Lord John Russell to his London constituency, in which he alludes to the probable policy which he shall pursue as Prime Minister of the new Whig Cabinet. The address concludes with the following paragraphs:

"I trust that the measures of commercial freedom which still remain to be accomplished, will not occasion the renewal of angry conflict. The government of this country ought to behold with an impartial eye the various portions of the community engaged in agriculture, in manufactures, and in commerce. The feeling that any one of them is treated with injustice provokes ill will, disturbs legislation, and diverts attention from many useful and necessary reforms. Great social improvements are required: public education is immeasurably imperfect; the treatment of criminals is a problem yet undecided; the sanitary condition of our towns and villages has been grossly neglected; the administration of our colonies demands our earnest and deliberate attention. Our recent discussions have laid bare the misery, the discontent, and outrages of Ireland; they are too clearly authenticated to be denied; to extend to be treated by any but the most comprehensive measures.

"Should you again elect me your minister, it will be my duty to consider all these important matters in conjunction with those whom her Majesty has been pleased to call her council."

"At the present moment any further explanation of my views would be unauthorized and imperfect."
"I have the honor to be your most obedient and faithful servant,"
J. RUSSELL.
July 3, 1846.

The London Chronicle in glorifying this address dedicates the new ministry, the "ministry of social reform," and dwells upon the promises of the premier to reform social abuses.

ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—A general council of the National Anti-Corn Law League was held at Manchester, early in July. George Wilson, Esq., presiding. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Wm. Brown, R. H. Gregg and others. It was agreed that the league should for the present be dissolved, the Council being authorized and required, in case of necessity, to call it into renewed existence. £10,000 was voted to Mr. Wilson for his invaluable services. Another meeting in the afternoon of the same day, Mr. R. H. Gregg, after eulogizing the conduct of Mr. Cobden, and stating that he had it from good authority that that gentleman had sustained a loss of £50,000 by his exertions and attention to the League—moved that his fellow-countrymen be invited to co-operate in testifying their appreciation of the unparalleled services rendered to the nation by Richard Cobden, by raising for and presenting to him a national tribute, commensurate with his merits, and with the character of the British people. Mr. W. Brown seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried. A committee was immediately appointed, and in a few minutes names were handed in to the chairman, for subscriptions amounting to £18,000. Letters were read from Earl Ducie and others, offering their subscriptions, and stating that at least £100,000 ought to be raised. The last accounts state the amount of subscription at £23,000 to £24,000; or, say, \$312,000.

Ireland.

There is not any news of importance from Ireland since the sailing of the Cambria. Some of those horrid murders, which have hitherto made that country a kind of Aeldam, have been lately perpetrated in the county of Cavan. A man named Thomas Burns, who resided on the lands of Donagh, near Belvoir, was dragged out of his bed on the 29th ult., in which were his wife and three children, one of his assailants carrying him by his feet, and the other two by his arms, and murdered him in a most cold-blooded manner.

Two of the ruffians held Burns by the arms against a table at his own door, while a third deliberately groped for his short ribs, and discharged a pistol, filled with duck shot. The shot spread upward, and took effect in the lungs and heart. Poor Burns fell with the following information against the three men, neighbors whom he knew and identified. They are now in the Cavan jail. Their names are John Farrelly, and Kelly, who fired the shot. Burns had served as a soldier in the British army, and had been a member of the Roman Catholic, attended the church of England, and had given information respecting rebellion, for which he has been murdered.

A popular outbreak took place at Bangor on the 29th ult., and an attack on the government provision depot was made; but owing to the salutary influence of the Roman Catholic clergyman, Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Loughagh, the peasantry were induced to return quietly to their homes.

The Lord lieutenant gave his farewell dinner at Dublin Castle on the 21st inst., preparatory to his departure. Capt. Williams, who held office during the war, and Lord Lansdowne, Wellington, Northbrook, and Fortescue were present, and were accompanied by a large number of the household of the incoming Lord lieutenant.

Orders have been received at the various custom-houses in Ireland to admit grain for consumption, according to the rate of duties provided for by the new law.

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